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**UserID:** MZeman

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**Time:** 14:17

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=> d his

     (FILE 'HOME' ENTERED AT 14:18:31 ON 07 NOV 2000)

     FILE 'MEDLINE, AIDSLINE, CAPLUS, EMBASE, SCISEARCH, JICST-EPLUS, WPIDS,
     JAPIO' ENTERED AT 14:18:42 ON 07 NOV 2000
L1             7 S SC AND SECRETORY AND (SIG OR SIGS OR SIGG) AND (IMMUNOGLOB? O
L2             4 DUP REM L1 (3 DUPLICATES REMOVED)
L3           127 S SC AND (IG OR IGA OR IGG) AND (IMMUNOGLOB? OR ANTIBOD?) AND R
L4            68 DUP REM L3 (59 DUPLICATES REMOVED)
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| | Type | L # | Hits | Search Text | DBs | Time Stamp |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | BRS | L1 | 4 | sc and secretory and (sig or sigs or sigg) and (immunoglobin or immunoglobulin or antibody) | USPAT | 2000/11/07 14:16 |
| 2 | BRS | L2 | 1 | sc and secretory and (sig or sigs or sigg) and (immunoglobin or immunoglobulin or antibody) | EPO; JPO; Derwent; IBM TDB | 2000/11/07 14:16 |

| | L # | Hits | Search Text | DBs | Time Stamp |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | L1 | 31 | iga and secretory adj component and recombinant | USPAT | 2000/05/17 11:25 |
| 2 | L2 | 2 | (IGA AND (SECRETORY ADJ COMPONENT) AND RECOMBINANT) | EPO; JPO; Derwent | 2000/05/17 11:25 |

L4 ANSWER 47 OF 68 MEDLINE
AN 96001595 MEDLINE
DN 96001595
TI **Antibody** production to secretory component (**SC**) using **recombinant SC** fragment.
AU Kamei M; Iwase T; Krajci P; Brandtzaeg P; Moro I
CS Department of Pathology, Nihon University School of Dentistry, Tokyo, Japan.
SO ADVANCES IN EXPERIMENTAL MEDICINE AND BIOLOGY, (1995) 371A 633-5.
Journal code: 2LU. ISSN: 0065-2598.
CY United States
DT Journal; Article; (JOURNAL ARTICLE)
LA English
FS Priority Journals
EM 199603

Inventors

DWPI

DERWENT-ACC-NO: 1999-080950
DERWENT-WEEK: 199921
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TITLE: Producing secretory immunoglobulin in single cells - useful to produce commercial quantities of secretory immunoglobulin to prevent or treat infections
INVENTOR-NAME: CHINTALACHARUVU, K R; MORRISON, S L
PRIORITY-DATA: 1997US-0050969 (June 19, 1997)
PATENT-FAMILY:

| PUB-NO | PUB-DATE | LANGUAGE | PAGES | MAIN-IPC |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| AU 9880637 A | January 4, 1999 | N/A | 000 | C07K 016/00 |
| WO 9857993 A1 | December 23, 1998 | E | 039 | C07K 016/00 |

INT-CL (IPC): A61K039/395; A61K039/40 ; A61K039/42 ; C07K016/00
ABSTRACTED-PUB-NO: WO 9857993A
BASIC-ABSTRACT: A novel method of producing secretory immunoglobulin (sIg) molecules comprises transfecting a cell producing an immunoglobulin (Ig) with a polynucleotide encoding a secretory component (SC) to form SC transfected Ig producing cells. Also claimed is a secretory immunoglobulin A (sIgA) produced as above.

USE - The method is useful to produce commercial quantities of sIg (especially sIgA) to treat or prevent infections. In particular, sIgA produced by the method can be combined with a carrier in pharmaceutic al compositions (claimed), which can be administered to prevent/treat infections (claimed) especially in mammals (particularly humans), birds or fish (claimed). Such

compositions can be used to prevent or treat bacterial, viral, mycoplasmal, mycobacterial, yeast or parasitic infections, especially systemic infections or infections at a mucosal surface (claimed). They are especially useful to prevent or treat human infection with human immunodeficiency virus (HIV), respiratory syncytial virus, flu virus or cold virus (claimed). SIgA is usually found in external secretions such as colostrum, saliva, tears etc. and is often the first line of defence against infectious agents in the body.

ADVANTAGE - The method allows production of commercial quantities of sIg molecules for therapeutic use, not previously possible; production using non-plant cells and a single cell type is more efficient than a previous multi-step process of fusing recombinant plant cells, and avoids alterations of the sIg by plant cells. SIgA molecules are more stable and resistant to proteolysis than previously used IgA molecules, and can be administered to prevent as well as to treat infections, unlike e.g. IgG and IgM molecules.